The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,979.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE,

(TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town.....Rs.	36 0
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ne, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee and the announcement must be authenticated.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

THOMSEN—July 21st, at Middle Colaba, the wife of G. Thomsen, Esq., of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
,, Carwar	15	,, Bimlipatam	15
,, Cochin	19	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Tuticorin	20	,, Cocconada	19
,, Colombo	20	,, Madras	23
,, Galle		,, Pondicherry	
,, Negapatam	24	,, Negapatam	24
,, Pondicherry		,, Galle	
,, Madras	27	,, Colombo	27
,, Cocconada	29	,, Tuticorin	28
,, Vizagapatam	30	,, Cochin	29
,, Bimlipatam	30	,, Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	,, Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,020 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 1st August, at noon.

The Steam Ship "SCOTIA," 1,200 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander G. Hamlin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

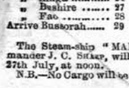
Up.	July.	Down.	August.
Leave Bombay	13 & 27	Leave Bussorah	1 15
,, Kurrachee	17 31	,, Fao	1 15
	August.	,, Bushire	4 18
,, Guadur	18 1	,, Linga	6 20
,, Muscat	21 4	,, B. Abbas	8 22
,, B. Abbas	23 6	,, Muscat	10 24
,, Linga	24 7	,, Guadur	12 26
,, Bushire	27 10	,, Kurrachee	15 29
,, Fao	29 11		Sept.
Arrive Bussorah	29 12	Arrive Bombay	18 1

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th July, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander R. Taunton, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "EMEU," (1538 tons, 300 H.P.) will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 24th July, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th July 1868.

FOR SALE, a CLIPPER SHIP, A1 at Lloyd's, renewed last year for six years, 935 tons register. For further particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

6, Tamarind Lane, 6th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Captain MATHIAS, of the Ship "ROYAL SAXON," will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew of that Ship during her stay in Bombay.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "CITY OF NANKIN," arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "City of Nankin."

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per Ship "SUZANNE," Captain Thibaut, from Bordeaux, are requested to send off Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thibaut will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 9th July 1868. Agents for the Ship Suzanne.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIMOUR," Captain Nathaniel Spooner, arrived from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Spooner will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's side.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain Spooner, Ship "Timour."

1 Bruce Lane, Bombay, 13th July 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.

Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.

Suction and Delivery Hose.

Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.

Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.

Leather Belting.

Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.

Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.

Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.

Steam Engines.

Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.

Ornamental Iron Work.

Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery

W. NICOL & Co.

RIMMEL'S ILANGHILANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

"The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s.. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1868.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, on the 1st proximo, if not sooner disposed of by private sale, the three remaining SCREW STEAMERS belonging to the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company now in liquidation, viz., "KOINA," "NADA," and "MULA." These steamers have been running but a short time, and are well known as vessels of large carrying capacity and good speed, on a moderate consumption of Coal. The steamers will be made over to the purchasers on the termination of their present charter to Government.

"KOINA" built at Middlesburgh, 1st Nov. 1864, by Candlish and Fox.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
706-72/100	896	230' 1'	30' 25'	17' 5'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
120	100	10' 4'	15' 6'

Carrying capacity 3,314 Bombay pressed bales cotton. Average consumption of Coal 17½ tons per day. Passengers accommodation 18 first class.

"NADA" built at Newcastle 1863 by Marshall.

Register.	Gross tonnage.	Length.	Beam.	Depth.
716-76/100	880	201' 2'	29' 2'	18' 7'

Horse Power.		Draught.	
Nominal.	Indicated.	Light.	Laden.
100	500	9·9	15·6

Carrying capacity 3,254 bales Bombay pressed Cotton. Average consumption of Coal 16 tons per day. Passenger accommodation 20 First and 6 Second Class. For further particulars apply to

Bombay, 14th July 1868. STEARNS, HOBART & Co

WANTED.

WANTED, to buy a PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT in good and ready working order. Apply to "J. J." care of *Bombay Gazette*.

Bombay, 20th July 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED, 80 tons of good clean TALLOW, deliverable at the Company's Stores, Byculla, at the rate of 6 to 8 tons monthly, the first delivery to be made during the first week in September next.

Sealed Tenders with Samples will be received at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on the 15th September next.

Cash Security will be required for the due fulfilment of the Contract

The Stores Office, Byculla, 21st July 1868.

WANTED, a LOCAL FUND ENGINEER, for the SHIKARPOOR district. Salary Rupees 600 per mensem with travelling allowance of Rupees 150 per mensem throughout the year to cover all expenses for tents, &c.

When not travelling the Engineer will be expected to reside at the Hoozoor Station.

None but qualified Civil Engineers need apply.

Applications, together with Certificates of qualifications, &c., to be submitted to

W. A. GILLESPIE, Captain,
Collector of Shikarpoor, and President Local Fund Committee.

Shikarpoor, Upper Sind, 8th July 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, No. 4 A., with FURNITURE, on Mahim Road, (near Lall Baug). Apply to BHUGWANDASS HURREEBHOY, at the Office of Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET, the commodious Building known as "MOUNT HOUSE," situated on Mount or Victoria Road. For particulars apply to Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

13th July 1868.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G. SMITH,
JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1868.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the Reclamation of about 20 acres of the foreshore in front of the Old Clare Bunder. Printed Forms of Tender and Specification may be had at Mr. Ormiston's Office (on payment of Rs. 5) and which are to be lodged with Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. on or before MONDAY the 3rd August.

Elphinstone Bunder, 22nd July 1868.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 20 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjab Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing,* and *mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRENCH MEDICINES, PREPARED BY GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON, 45, Rue de Richelieu, PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co, Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co, Chemists, Paris,—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co's GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, DYSPNŒA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANABIS INDICA, prepared by Grimaud and Co., Chemists, Paris.—Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladonna, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

SYRUP OF SEA-PINE SAP, prepared by E. Lagasse, Chemist, at Bordeaux.—For centuries past the most eminent physicians have recommended persons suffering from weakness of the chest to breathe the fragrant air of pine forests. The remedy is as popular now as ever, and thousands every year experience its beneficial effects in the forest of Arcachon, near Bordeaux. To bring this curative agent within the reach of all who need it, the chemist's art has succeeded in combining in the *Syrup and Paste of Pine-Sap* all the volatile, balsamic, and resinous principles of the Sea-Pine, extracted by the aid of steam.

These two preparations are prescribed with the utmost success for the various diseases of the chest, and especially for coughs, colds, catarrhs, influenza, hooping-cough, bronchitis, asthma, and also for the different affections of the urinary organs.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT *Matico.* GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called Matico and *cures promptly and infallibly,* without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS.—Messrs. BARRIE & Co.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

FRERE LAND COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) that Certificates of Shares in the Frere Land Company (Limited) will be issued in exchange for Certificates of Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) in the proportion of three Shares in the Frere Land Company (Limited) for two Shares in the Frere Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) on and after THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at the Office of the Company, Church Street, Fort, on production of a certificate from Messrs. DALLAS & Co, the Solicitors to the Frere Land Company (Limited), that a copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of that Company has been executed by each applicant.

MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Secretary to the Frere Land Company (Limited).

1, Church Street, 14th July 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the LANDING and STORING in the MUNICIPAL STORES near Boree Bunder, all sea-borne Goods which may arrive from England or elsewhere during the present year. Several thousand casks of Cement are expected to arrive, also a large quantity of Wrought and Cast Iron Work, Stone Ware, Drain Pipes, &c., &c.

Further particulars relating to the above Contract may be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where printed Forms of Tender may also be obtained.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 27th day of July 1868 addressed to

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esquire, C.S.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 8th July 1868.

FOR SALE, by Private Bargain, the following very valuable PROPERTIES in Salsette:—

1.—A large property in Salsette, consisting of the following seven villages:—Goregaum, Waisewra, Bandowlee, Mogra, Majas, Paharee, and Poinsseer. This property is capable of vast developments, and with energetic management and oversight promises a large increase in revenue. The B. B. and C. I. Railway passes through Paharee, where there is a Station, thus affording every facility for communication with Bombay.

2.—A Bungalow at Bandora with large Compound, called "Land's End," in a most advantageous position, being bounded on three sides by the Sea. The Compound can be divided into several most eligible building sites.

3.—A piece of vacant Land at Bandora, measuring 16½ Pads and 1 Katti, by the side of the main road —an excellent site for a small Bungalow.

Further particulars may be obtained, and plans inspected, at the Office of the Trustees of MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., 24, Rampart Row West.

H. J. MACDONALD,
RAGOONATH NARAYEN, } Trustees, Manockjee Limjee and Co., (in Liquidation).

Bombay, 4th July 1868

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Livery Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a pair.—Carges moderate. Terms cash in advance.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSEER, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets.

—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY,
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY,

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine.	Purple.	Blue.	Crimson. Red.
Magenta.	Violet.	Green.	Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine.	Mauve.	Brown.	Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyeson application.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

I hereby give Notice that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be held in the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY the 29th day of July 1868 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, when the following business will be submitted for consideration:—

1. Resolution of Government, P. W. D., No. 118A.—925 of 1868, dated 21st April 1868, on the subject of the debt due by Government for Vehar Water Rates.

2. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 970, dated 22nd May 1868, relating to the transfer of the Victoria Gardens direct to the Justices of the Peace.

3. A letter from the Secretary to Government, P. W. D., No. 1173, dated 6th June 1868, with a copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State stating that the Memorial of the Bench regarding the Overbridge contribution had been received, but could not be complied with.

4. Resolution of Government, G. D., No. 1798, dated 22nd June 1868, on the First Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Jails for the year 1868.

5. Government Resolution No. 453 C.W.—1587 dated 10th instant, forwarding copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State, intimating that Captain Tulloch, R. E. would shortly arrive in Bombay, and suggesting that he be consulted on the subject of the Main Drainage of Bombay.

6. Report of the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench on the Draft Building Act, dated 6th March 1868.

7. The Municipal Commissioner to make a statement regarding the Municipal License Tax, pointing out that it will expire on the 31st of December next. He will propose that the "Finance Committee be requested to report at an early date whether it is advisable to re-impose this tax, and, if not, from what sources its place should be supplied."

8. Extract from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee of the Worshipful Bench up to date of meeting, forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace for circulation, with certain papers and statements from the Municipal Commissioner, comprising analysis, by the Controller, of the expenditure for the first quarter of 1868, as compared with the Budget Grants,—Commissioner's Memorandum and Finance Committee's Proceedings thereon.

Statement of Collections from 1st January to 30th June 1868, showing estimated income for the year, and the balance remaining to be recovered on account of 1868 and on account of former years.

Statement regarding the Municipal Loans, with accounts for each up to 30th June 1868.

Statement giving list of Liabilities of the Municipality on 30th June 1868.

9. A letter from Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., dated 23rd April 1868, resigning his membership of the Finance Committee.

10. A letter from F. F. Arbuthnot, Esquire, C. S., dated 24th June 1868, giving notice of his intention to propose at the next meeting of the Justices that the following statements in connection with the Municipal revenues be printed and circulated to the Justices within one month from the date of the meeting:—

I. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of January 1868.

II. Receipts and Expenditure for January 1868.

III.	do.	do.	February ,,
IV.	do.	do.	March ,,
V.	do.	do.	April ,,
VI.	do.	do.	May ,,
VII.	do.	do.	June ,,

VIII. Current Revenue Cash Balance on the 1st of July 1868.

IX. Amount of Collected Balances for 1865, 1866, and 1867.

X. Statement of all Debts due by the Municipality to the Railway Companies, Contractors, and others, with the rates of interest being paid on the same.

Loan Account.

XI. Market Loan.

Total amount of Loan	Rs.
Amount Expended up to date	,,
Balance unexpended	,,

XII. Drainage Loan.

Total Amount of Loan	Rs.
Amount Expended	,,
Balance	,,

XIII. Construction of Roads Loan.

Total amount of Loan	Rs.
Amount Expended	,,
Balance	,,

and the same information regarding any other loans that may have been contracted.

11. A letter from Mr. W. Collum, dated the 3rd instant, giving notice that at the next meeting of the Bench of Justices he will request to be informed on the following subjects:—

1.—What amount has been subscribed towards the new Municipal Loan of the 14th April 1868, secured by the House Rate.

2.—How much has been subscribed bearing interest at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and in England, respectively, and the percentage at which the loan has been taken up at these several places.

3.—Whether a Sinking Fund, or the nucleus of one has been formed, in accordance with the terms of Act II. of 1865, paragraph 257, by setting aside one-twentieth part of the sums borrowed to be invested in Government Securities; and, if so, who are trustees for the lenders, and in whose name or names have the Government Securities been purchased.

4.—Whether it is the intention of the Commissioner to publish weekly in the *Government Gazette* a return showing the amount of taxes collected from various sources under their respective heads on account of the Municipality.

12. Petition from Naigaum inhabitants, praying to have their village lighted with gas and supplied with water.

13. Petition from F. A. Nazareth, complaining of smoke nuisance in the Kumbharwada district.

14. Petition from Bhau Bhyroji, praying for grant of a pension for long services.

15. Petition from Abdulally and others, praying to have Bhosaree Moola Street supplied with gas and water.

16. Petition from P. Higgins, praying for compensation for the loss of his appointment.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 15th July 1868.

NOTICES.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

MRS. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	.....	.....	Agra Bank ..	115 per share.
3,140,300	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal ..	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay..	121 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New..	15 pct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	88 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers' Banking Company ..	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank ..	10 per share
800,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	18½	China Bank ..	42 per share
700,000	250	250	.....	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China..	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d' Escompte de Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	200	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quot.
400,000	400	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	15 per share
3,750,000	200	1,000	9	Madras Bank ..	63 per cent
1,000,000	25	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India ..	19½
600,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank ..	435 per share
150,000	200	200	.....	Royal Bank of India	81 per share
	200	250	.....	Guzerat Bank	65 nominal.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

.....	4'0	2'0	15	Bengal Credit Mob	76 per share
1,200,000	400	130	.....	Financial Asso. of India and China	69 per share

LAND COMPANIES.

1,000,000	10,000	5,200	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	435 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co..	725 to 730 p.sh
1,080,000	1,000	400	....	New Do..	170 per shar
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	.....	Parel Land Co. ..	130 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	.....	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	670 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning	315
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co ..	1,115

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

840,000	5,000	3,200		Bombay Ship Co ..	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ..	320 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co ..	2,425 per share
180,000	4,000	2,500	.....	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,000 per share
120,000	60	60	.....	Viceroy Purchase Ship & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
400	5,000	3,000	.....	Union Shipping Co.	
			250	Limited ..	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks.. ..	6 months' sight.	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11⅜d.
Do. Credits.. ..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11¾d.
Do. Documents..	6 Do. do....	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
₹ Do.	60 days' sight..	98
him	60 days' sight..	214½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities	6 per cen
Mercantile Bills..	8 do.
our per cent. Co.'s .. 1835-36	
.. .. .. 1842-43	94½
.. .. .. 1854-55	
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57	109
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55.. ..	109'
Five and half per cent.	114

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	1 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs 10-8
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Spanish Dollars	,, 225
Carolus	,, 230
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 210
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 200
Bar Silver	,, 108-8
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 19 oz. English	,, 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 22ND JULY.
Per Candy.

Oomrawuttee	New	.. ..	Rs 230 to 235
Akote..			
Broach..	.. ..	.. ..	,, 232 to 235
Dhollera..	.. ..	.. ..	,, 246 to 252
Bhownuggur	.. ..	.. ..	,, 246 to 252
Verravali..	.. ..	.. ..	,, 215 to 230
Vingorla..	.. ..	.. ..	,, 230 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned ..	.. ..	.. ..	,, 245 to 247
Khandeish ..			
Barsee	.. ..	.. ..	,, 228 to 230

Ready Sales .. .. .. 350 Candies.
Market dull.

CALCUTTA—JULY 16.

Government Securities.—The transactions in 4 per cents. were at 5-6 discount. 5 per cents. of 1836-37 were bought, for small amounts, at 4 discount. 5 per cents. of 1842-43 for large amounts at 94 of 51 per cents. sold at Rs. 14-12 premium, and at Rs. 14-14 to 15-0 premium.

Bank of National Bengal.—A dividend was made at Rs. 131.

Some of the Agra people's Bank shares were bought, for orders, at Rs. 214.

Docking Co's shares were placed at Rs. 629 per share, and Rs. 310 per half share.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c. Co's were enquired after; the transactions reported were of 2 at Rs. 315, several lots at Rs. 320, and a few at Rs. 325 each.

E. Scott Thomson and Co. Limited shares were effected at Rs. 209 and 205.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 22.

Hodgson, Lieutenant Colonel, Acting Pension Paymaster, on duty, from Tanna.

Abbott, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on medical certificate, from Cashmere.

Cook, Surgeon, on medical certificate, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 22.

Wright, Staff Surgeon, on duty, to England.

Wellowes, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Poona.

Martin, Staff Assistant Surgeon, British Medical Service, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—21ST JULY.

London .....Cotton.....£1 8s. 0d. Nominal per ton.
.....Seeds .....£1 0s. 0d. do. do.
Liverpool....Cotton.....£1 8s. 0d. to £1 11s. 6d. do.
.....Seeds .....£0 12 6 do. do.
Overland.....Rice.....£4 10s. 0d. per 40 cubic feet
China .....Cotton.....Rs. 2 to 3 per bale.
Mauritius .Grain .....Rs. 0 12 0 per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
July 22	Catherine Apcar (s)	Swanson	Kurrachee, July 18.
	Peshwan	Tarn	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
July 22	Marco Polo	Davis.....	Callao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Bordercr*, Levack to Calcutta.
Ship *Glenloro*, Edward, to Coconada.
Ship *Admiral de Vister*, Drill, to Singapore.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Ship *Routhly*, to Liverpool
Ship *Petted Currim*, to Muscat.
Steamer *Malda*, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer *Martabaa* to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following ships, Bombay to Liverpool, have passed St. Helena.
"Isabella Kerr" May 28th, "Roodee" May 31st, "Windsor Castle" (troops for London) May 20th, "Heide" May 23rd, "Quorn" May 27th, "Toftcombs" (from Cochin) May 29rd.
The ship "Oliver Cromwell," Robb, from Rangoon, was fallen in with by the "Natalian" on the 26th May, outside Port Natal, in distress. A pilot was put on board, and she got safely to another in the roadstead. She experienced very heavy weather in the Indian Ocean, and had her sails shattered and cargo shifted. When her repairs are completed she will proceed on her voyage to Falmouth.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—The Telegraph of the 16th July announced the arrival of the ship "Continental."

DEPARTURES.—Steamer "Orissa" and ship "Sophie."

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 15, "Squando," T. Williams, Annesley Bay; July 16, "Labourdonnais," Rapatie, Galle, and "Clyde," ——— in sight.

DEPARTURES.—July 15, "Eurydice," A. M. Potts, Calcutta; July 16, "Labourdonnais," Rapatie, Calcutta; "Sepaul," ——— Bimlipatam; and "Melverene," ——— Mauritius.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not also be specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Bombay Gazette Press, 1868.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. BOLTON & Co., ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.—FOR SALE, a small quantity of choice CIGARETTES, just received Overland. The above can be confidently recommended to Purchasers.

EAST INDIAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Liquidators are prepared to make a THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS by a payment of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED per SHARE, payment of which on production of the Share Certificates can be obtained on application to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., No. 1, Rampart Row, West.

JOHN DIXON,
A. J. MACDONALD, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 22nd July 1868.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of declaring an interim Dividend.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from this day until after the Meeting of the 28th instant.

By order of the Directors,
EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 21st July 1868.

PROFITABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The "LONDON REFRESHMENT ROOM," situated in Hummum Street, with two First Class Billiard Tables, a Sodawater Machine, Sodawater Fountain, and Furniture complete.

The Refreshment Room is well known and is visited daily by regular Customers. It has been opened about 18 months. There is a Liquor License granted to the Establishment. The business is to be sold only on account of the illness and departure to Europe of the Managing Proprietor. The business, &c., can be inspected at any time on application to the Manager. Tenders for the above to be sent on or before SATURDAY, the 25th instant, to R. J. ABRAHAM, Esq., Solicitor, Oak Lane, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—NOTICE.—The undersigned, having been instructed to finally close the account of DEPOSITS for BEARING MESSAGES received in the Bombay Signal Office, will be obliged if all Depositors will present their Receipts within a month from this date, during which time payments will be made on the same by the undersigned.

On and after the 1st September next the Deposit Account will be transferred to the Head Office in Calcutta, to which reference will then have to be made previous to payment.

W. R. BROOKE,
Superintendent Government Telegraphs.

Bombay, 22nd July 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
TO ARRIVE ABOUT SATURDAY NEXT.

Routledge's Edition of Shakespeare .....Rs.	0 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. 57.....	4 8
Scott's Woodstock	0 8
Hunter's Civil Engineering for 1867	47 4
Creey's Civil Engineering—1 bound calf	31 8
Gwilt's Encyclopædia of Engineering—1 calf	40 0
The Wolf of Badenoch	0 12
Tytler's The Huguenot Family	4 8
Gosse's Sea and Land	2 12
Guy's Forensic Medicine. New edn.....	7 12
Markby's Practical Essays on Education	4 8
Spender on Ulcers, &c.	3 0
Fergueson's The Electric Telegraph	2 12
Infantry Sword Exercise. New edn.....	0 8
Plays—Ruy Blas, Villikins and his Dinah. Each...	0 8
Enquire Within upon Everything	2 0
Goethe's Wilhelm Meister	0 12
Hughes's Manual of Photography.....	0 12
The A. B. C. of ditto	0 12
Catechism of ditto	0 12
Weale's ditto	1 8
Faces for Fortunes. The Head of the Family. Each	

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Miss Mary. Le Roman d' un Must. Each.....	2 4
Les Grandes Dames, Vol. II.	3 12
La Vie Militaire, 4 vols.....	3 0

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	3 0
Bond Street for July	0 12
Hanover Square for July	0 12
Household Music, Nos. 1 to 6 bound in Vol.....	2 12
SONG.—Come Home, Father. By Clay.....	1 4
——Do they miss me at Home ?	1 0
WALTZES.—First Love. Belgravia. The Guards. Each	2 0

SHIPS' LOG BOOKS—Rs. 4.

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

RECENT NOVELS &c. (CLOTH BOUND.)

The Brothers. By Anna H. Drury..... Rs.	4 8
Good for Nothing: or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville.....	4 8
Doctor Austin's Guests. By W. Gilbert	4 8
Days of Yore. By Sarah Tytler.....	3 12
A Syster's Bye-Hours. By author of Studies for Stories	3 12
The ups and downs of an Old Maid's Life. By Alfred Hogart's Household. By Alex. Smith.....	4 8
Pages in Waiting. By Edmund Yates	4 8
Black Sheep. Ditto	4 8
John Law the Projector. By W. H. Ainsworth ...	4 8
The Clever Woman of the Family.....	4 8
The Rector and the Doctor's Family.....	3 12
Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles. By Mrs. H. Wood ...	4 8
The Initials. By the author of Quits, &c. ...	4 8
The Last of the Cavaliers.....	4 8
The Savage not to be True. By Lady G. Fullerton.	4 8
Which shall it be?	4 8
Quits. By the author of The Initials, &c.....	4 8
Orville College. By Mrs. H. Wood	4 8
Lady Beautiful's Legacy to her family and friends. Edited by John Timbs	4 8
Milly's Hero. By F. W. Robinson	4 8
The Race for Wealth. By Mrs. J. H. Riddell.....	4 8
Phemie Keller. ditto	4 8
Far above Rubies. ditto	4 8
Agnes. By Mrs. Oliphant	4 12
Uncle Silas. By J. S. Le Fanu	4 8
Guy Deverell. Ditto	4 8
Lady-Bird. By Lady G. Fullerton	4 8
Ned Locked the Stream. ditto	4 8
The Hermitage. By Mrs. H. Wood	4 8
Never Forgotten. By Percy Fitzgerald	4 8
Sans Merci: or, Kestrels and Kalcons	4 8
The Brookes of Beddlemere. By W. Melville	4 8
General Bounce, &c. ditto	4 8
Digby Grand. ditto	3 12
The Mill on the Floss. By G. Eliot.....	2 12
Silas Marner. ditto	1 14
Scenes of Clerical Life. ditto	4 8
Pantaun: or, thoughts wise and otherwise. A new collection of the best riddles, conundrums, jokes, sell, &c, now newly told by the Hon. Hugh Rowley, with nearly 100 designs from his pencil.	6 8
Right at Last, and other tales. By author of Mary Barton, &c.	2 0
Schalk the Schmack: trifles for the little ones	3 12
Lizzie Leigh, and other tales. By Mrs. Gaskell.....	2 12
Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts. By P. Kennedy	5 12
Journal of Eugenie de Guerin. Edited by Trebutien	5 12
The Adventures of a Griffin on a Voyage of Discovery	4 8
Beppo the Conscript. By T. A. Trollope.....	3 12
The Silver Skates: a story of life in Holland. By Dodge.....	2 12
The Journal of a London Playgoer from '51 to '66. By H. Morley	3 12
A French Country Family. By Madame Guizot.....	3 12
Annals of a Quiet Neighbourhood. By G. Macdonald	4 8
A Quiet Nook in the Jura. By author of Dr. Antonio, &c.	5 12
Maxwell Drewitt. By F. G. Trafford	4 8
The Cliffards of Clyffe.....	4 8
Verner's Pride. By Mrs. Henry Wood	4 8
The Second Mrs. Tillotson. By Percy Fitzgerald...	4 8
Aurora Floyd. By Miss Braddon	4 8
Mr. Sprouts, his opinions. By R. Whiteing.....	2 12

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JULY,
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

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Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway *
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bonay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Furrukah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1868.

THE recent trial by general court-martial at Chinsurah affords strong evidence that a man may be a very good sergeant, but utterly unfitted for the rank and duties of an officer. But we will state our case first and apply the moral afterwards. On the 4th July, Lieutenant H. Macdonnell, of the 2nd Battalion 12th Regiment, was brought to trial on two charges, which stripped of the quasi-legal jargon in which they are involved amount substantially to the following :—1st—That on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd June 1868, at Chinsurah depot, he disobeyed the order of Captain Brown, commanding the depot, that each officer commanding a section should ascertain daily by personal inspection that the men all wore cholera belts properly put on, and should sign a certificate to that effect on the back of the slate. 2nd—That he wrote an insubordinate memorandum to the Adjutant, justifying his disobedience of orders. In order to appreciate this charge properly, it is necessary to give the memorandum in full :—

CHINSURA, 1ST JUNE, 1868.

"The undersigned returns the duty slate of G. section and cannot find it laid down in any book of regulations that it is the duty of a gentleman to make a daily inspection of half naked soldiers to ascertain whether or not they are wearing flannel belts. When a soldier comes into the presence of an officer he should be properly dressed. Such is the principle which has guided the undersigned through life in the soldiers' regard, and with God's help he will be guided by the same principle as long as he has the honour to hold a commission in Her Majesty's service. The duty of inspecting half nude soldiers is surely the duty of a non-commissioned officer, not the duty of a gentleman. The bringing of an officer into close contact with his men is the beginning of that familiarity which is the destruction of discipline, and an order to be obeyed must be just as well as legal."

The defendant pleaded "not guilty" to both charges, yet he admitted that on the 2nd June he had deliberately omitted to comply with the order and to sign the certificate. As to the alleged disobedience on the 1st, he proved that with the commanding officer's sanction he was absent from parade. As to the 3rd June he urged that it did not appear, the prescribed certificate on the back of the duty slate not having been signed at all, whether or not he had performed the duty required of him. The Deputy Judge Advocate, however, remarked very justly, that as the certificate was ordered to be signed the order was clearly not obeyed. It is plain, therefore, that on the 2nd and 3rd of June, Lieutenant Macdonnell did disobey his orders. But Lieutenant Macdonnell pleads in fact justification of his disobedience, which justification is sought to be sustained partly in the memorandum above given, and partly in his defence. Now, such a plea for disobedience of a distinct written order must be very clear before it can be accepted, and the circumstances under which it can be established are very exceptional. Were such not the case there would be an end to military discipline, otherwise each officer would constitute himself a tribunal by which the legality or illegality of every order he received was to be decided. Of course if an officer were to receive from his superior an order to commit any act, which was clearly a violation of law, he would not only be justified in disobeying it, but he would be liable to punishment by the civil authorities if he obeyed it. He must, however, in such a case accept the responsibility of proving that the order he received was a clear and gross violation of the law, and should he fail in making good his plea, he would certainly be liable to the penalties of military law. Where, however, obedience to a military order involves no distinct violation of his duties as a citizen, or a Christian, or of his honour as a gentleman, the plea of justification cannot be sustained. Even, indeed, in the case of violation of religious duties the authorities are naturally very jealous of disobedience of orders. This was shown in the case of Captain Aitchison, R. A., who some years ago was deprived of his commission for refusing to fire a salute on the occasion of a Roman Catholic procession at Malta. But Lieutenant Macdonnell could not plead that obedience to orders involved a violation either of his duties as a citizen, or a Christian, or an offence to his honour as a gentleman. He could only urge that the order was unusual, not warranted by the Adjutant General's circular on which it was founded, and derogatory to his dignity. Now, dignity is just one of those things concerning which different people take very different views. One man considers it derogatory to his dignity to earn his bread, though he does not consider it derogatory to his dignity to solicit assistance from his relations, or to incur debts without a reasonable prospect of discharging them, and another man does not. One man considers it derogatory to his dignity to marry the girl he has seduced, another man looks on it as a fitting reparation for the wrong he has done her. One man considers it derogatory to his dignity to carry a leg of mutton through the street, but has no objection to carry a brace of partridges—at least so Albert Smith used to say. One man considers nothing derogatory to his dignity which can at all contribute to the welfare of those under him; another man prefers a pseudo-refinement to doing good. There are, we fear, many of the latter class in the army, but we do not think that Lieutenant Macdonnell need be authoritatively declared to be one of them, for as regards the point immediately at issue there was no particular advantage to be derived from performing personally what might just as well have been carried out by deputy, *i. e.* by his Sergeants. Be that as it may, however, there was nothing so degrading in the task required of him that he could not have executed it. If he considered himself aggrieved, the usual means of redress were open to him, and in accordance with the rules of military discipline he should have obeyed orders first and then remonstrated against them. Unfortunately for him he disobeyed them first, then remonstrated, and then again disobeyed them. He is, therefore, undoubtedly guilty of a breach of military discipline as regards the first charge. As to the second charge, even if the plea of justification could be supported, the impropriety of the memorandum written by Lieutenant Macdonnell to the Adjutant would be unaffected thereby. Technically the memorandum is insubordinate, but practically, and considering the unusual and objectionable nature of the order to which it referred, it might with greater propriety be termed foolish, indiscreet, and impertinent. Everything considered, the outside public, and many military men to boot, will view Lieutenant Macdonnell's case as a grave impropriety and one well worthy of censure, but we much question whether they approve of his being brought before a court-martial. The court-martial before which he has been arraigned numbers among its senior members several officers who are looked on as anything but geniuses, so it is impossible to conjecture what their award may be. Had the tribunal been otherwise constituted we might be certain, considering the high professional character of the accused, that his sentence would be nothing more serious than a severe reprimand. Now, the Commander-in-Chief can administer that punishment of his own authority. We cannot, therefore, see the advantage of making courts-martial cheap by assembling one for the mere purpose of reproof. Surely, if that is to be the upshot of the affair, and the Commander-in-Chief did not feel that he had enough bitterness in his tongue and nature to administer a verbal castigation with sufficient severity, the ecclesiastical authority might have been called in. If they refused, the Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces, who administered such a pious rebuke to Mr. Crawford the other day, might have consented to lecture this foolish subaltern. The long and short of the matter is, that the offence never ought to have been committed, or, if committed, never should have been brought before a court-martial. The origin of all the mischief is the Commandant of the Chinsurah depot, Captain Brown. This individual is an old soldier who, by respectability of conduct, and probably by dint of a loud word of command and activity in changing his flank, succeeded in rising from the ranks to the position of a commissioned officer. The same qualities which procured him this advancement, no doubt obtained him the appointment of Commandant of the Chinsurah depot, in which capacity, we believe, his skill and punctuality in the matter of returns and correspondence has given great satisfaction to the clerks of the Adjutant General's department. A good Pay Sergeant or even a good office man is not necessarily a good Commandant of a de ot composed of officers and men belonging to many different regiments and who are constantly coming and going. In such a position discretion in not issuing unwise orders calculated to excite opposition, moral influence, and tact in dealing with those who, removed from the superintendence of their own Colonels, are sometimes apt to be rather unmanageable are essential. Captain Brown seems to be singularly wanting in such qualities and to have contributed in great measure to the perpetration of the offence which has been submitted to the solemn ordeal of a court-martial. The Adjutant General's circular, on which the obnoxious station order was founded, states that regimental officers are to ascertain by frequent inspection that their men not only wear their flannel belts but wear them properly. No mention is here made of daily personal inspection by officers. Lieutenant Macdonnell states that he considered it to be his duty to ascertain that the men were frequently inspected by N. C. Officers, and Captain Brown himself confesses virtually that he has never known officers compelled to perform that inspection in person. A medical officer, summoned as a witness, declared that the inspection could not be carried out properly unless the men unbuttoned their trousers and exposed their bodies freely. Farther no attempt was made to prove that an inspection of half-naked soldiers had ever been practised by combatant officers in any regiment. Consequently it is presumable that the spirit of the Adjutant General's circular on flannel belts has not been interpreted in the extreme and literal sense in which Captain Brown interpreted it. There being thus a doubt as to the meaning of the circular in question, it would have been but prudent had Captain Brown referred to Head Quarters before issuing a station order which he might deem inoffensive but which revolted the more delicate minds of his officers. He preferred, however, to adhere to what he deemed the letter of the order, instead of seeking to ascertain its spirit. Certainly the latter course demanded a little breadth of mind, and we must not blame Captain Brown for being deficient in that quality, not often to be found in meritorious Sergeants hastily pushed into a position of command. Lastly, we would remark that he showed a great want of discretion and common-sense in not dealing with the matter himself instead of handing it up to the higher authorities. By adopting the latter plan he has done much to bring discredit on military tribunals and everything to cover himself with ridicule.

WRITING on public works in this Presidency the "Madras Times" says—"In short, there would seem to be a good deal of substantial work to show for the 130 lacs that Bombay expended during 1867-68 upon public works. The needs of Bombay are great and pressing; and Madras is consequently compelled to postpone the execution of a variety of useful works which in the opinion of the Supreme Government are of secondary importance. Bombay is said to have netted 100 crores by her operations in cotton from 1861 to 1863. Had she invested a fifth of this enormous sum in public works, there would perhaps be now fewer broken-hearted beggars and tight-fisted misers in her midst."

WITH reference to the case of Sergeant Carthy who kicked his wife to death at Dugshaie and has been so mercifully pardoned by Sir William Mansfield, a correspondent of the "Delhi Gazette" says—

"The late revision of a court-martial upon Color Sergeant Carthy, of Her Majesty's 104th Regiment, Dugshaie, by the Commander-in-Chief, must strike us all with astonishment. Here is the case of a man who has a drunken quarrel with his wife. In the midst of it he leaves the room for an hour and goes to the Sergeants' mess, where he gets more liquor; he returns to his quarters; the quarrel is renewed, and within ten minutes after his return, the woman is found dead, with wounds as from a kick on her breast, a badly cut head, a cut eye as from a blow, and ghastly wounds on the back of the head caused by a fall upon the door-step; a leg of a chair also is found with hair and blood upon it. She was in the family way at the time. One would have thought that the judgment of the court-martial, giving a year's imprisonment, was little enough. Supposing it to be the case that there had been no ill-will between man and wife hitherto, no intention of murder, all this was proved indeed, and that he had borne an excellent character for eighteen years; but it does seem to be a most uncalled for stretch of mercy on the Commander-in-Chief's part to revise so light a punishment and to order the man to return to his regiment with no other disgrace than the fact of his having been a few weeks under arrest or in prison. It is a scandal that after such a deed a man should be allowed to appear before his men with his old rank and with two or three stripes upon his arm declaring that he was still considered by his officers to be a man of good conduct. Had he been found simply drunk, he would probably have been reduced; had he only struck his wife or given her a beating, some punishment would have been inflicted; but is it not intolerable that those in authority should encourage the opinion that if you strike another it is much better and you will have a better chance of escape if you will only do it thoroughly? The case of wife-beating is rather too common in the army, and instead of men being allowed to do these things with impunity it would be much better when an opportunity occurs to punish severely."

THE "Lahore Chronicle" mentions that "an action for defamation has been brought in Lahore by Lieutenant Nicholl of the 5th Fusiliers against Mr. Wakefield, Assistant Commissioner at Ferozepore. The defendant is accused in the plaint of having charged the plaintiff, at the mess-table of the 5th Fusiliers, with being drunk and assaulting the ferry daroghah at Ferozepore. The charge is said to be so utterly without foundation that the plaintiff has felt bound to reject an apology tendered by Mr. Wakefield. The daroghah was also lately pronounced criminal proceedings in Mr. Wakefield's Court against Lieutenant Nicholl for the alleged assault; but the Chief Court has removed the case to Umritsar to be tried by Major Urmston."

BHOOTAN is again in a ferment. The Durbar have thought it necessary to levy new taxes. They have, however, only succeeded in throwing the whole country into confusion. The villagers resist the impost, and in many instances have abandoned their former residences, and taken to new ones in good positions in the hills.—*English-lishman.*

THE "Delhi Gazette" hears from Rajpootana "that a reward of Rs. 5,000 has been offered for the capture of the Thakoor of Bytana in Serohee, now in arms against the chief of that place. The malcontent Thakoors of Serohee and Marwar will, we should imagine, find some work for the political officers, who we trust may be equal to the occasion. But we fear it will find as heretofore in the weight of the British Government being applied to the support of the Rajahs, in compliance with treaties but in defiance of justice and humanity. We understand the Thakoor of Lohana in Marwar is also in revolt. We are quite sure nothing will be conducted properly in either of these states until a very difficult system is inaugurated."

THE "Englishman" learns from a correspondent that the Akhoond of Swat appears to be jealous of the influence acquired by Feroze Shah. It is said the old man has exerted his own influence with the Swatees and the cognate tribes, to prevail upon them to regard Feroze Shah as an exiled prince only, with whom they might sympathise and to whom they might lend such general assistance as might be in their power. But the Akhoond has warned them not to regard the prince as a sovereign, or even as a man in whom Mahomedans might repose their hopes.

THE water supply works in connection with Calcutta are expected to be finished by the close of 1869. Up to the end of June the amount expended on them was Rs. 27,22,058. The work done in April, May, and June cost Rs. 5,55,306.

BOTH the Calcutta papers have been commenting on the frequency of shipping accidents in the Hooghly. There is a disposition, however, to blame the pilots rather than the sand-banks. The "Indian Daily News" in its last "Overland Summary" says—"The arrival of deep-draughted transports reminds us of the frequent grounding of vessels in the Hooghly during the past month. Whether this be the result of negligence or of an increased silting-up of the river-bed we are not in a position to say. Some persons are inclined to think that the pilot service of the port has seen its best days, and that these accidents are the result of inefficiency. Others, again, lay all blame on the river, and point to Port Canning for a remedy. Whichever of these may be a proper solution of the difficulty, there can be no doubt as to the facts stated, as a reference to the *Government Telegraph Gazette* will show."

CALCUTTA is discussing the workings of "providence." The "Indian Daily News" had an article on the subject, in connection particularly with the Abyssinian expedition, but has been called over the coals for its heterodoxy by a Mr. A. L. Sykes. Three correspondents assail Mr. Sykes in the "Indian Daily News" of the 15th, and another leading article appears, making an exception in favour of "special providence." "We may now state," says our contemporary, "that the object was not

a current deposit account then?—(A.) Yes. (Q.) And you paid Rs. 25,000 from your current deposit account —(A.) Yes. The President—Then what I understand is this, that the bill granted on 8th March 1865 became due on 8th June, and after the days of grace Rs. 25,000 was paid out of the current deposit account in reduction of the two lakhs; then this stood over as a past due bill till you got your brother to become your guarantor, when he signed the bill for Rs. 1,75,000?—(A.) Yes. The President—Well, that exhausts that loan, and then there is the advance on 22nd July 1865 for Rs. 1,00,000. Witness—I was ill at the time and Rustomjee had got charge of my business then, and I know nothing of what he did with that.—(Q.) It is part of the Rs. 3,00,000 loan, is it not?—(A.) No, it is an independent loan. (Q.) Well, for what was it obtained?—(A.) I was indebted to the Elphinstone Finance Company in the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 and that company was due the Bank of Bombay Rs. 1,00,000; and Rustomjee got my debt transferred to the Bank of Bombay. I did not know what he was doing as I was unwell, but I think there was some concession between the Elphinstone Finance Company and the Bank of Bombay. The President—Then no money got into your books, but still this was a complete transfer.—Mr. Melvill—Was the Elphinstone Finance Company's debt to the Bank a bad debt at that time? Witness—Well, the Elphinstone Company was rather shakey at that time, I think. The President—Then you were not engaged in trade before this transaction, were you? So far as I recollect you were never engaged in trade?—(A.) No; not till the latter end of 1863. I began then with Premabhoy Hemabhoy, who traded for me. (Q.) So that this was not the first time, in July 1865, that Premchund tempted you to embark in this Back Bay speculation.—(A.) Yes, that was the first. I had never put my hand into these shares before. (Q.) Do you remember what security was given for that second loan, the one for Rs. 3,00,000, on 9th December 1864?—(A.) There was no security. (Q.) But was there no security given when the note was renewed in 1865?—(A.) I don't know. If any security was given, it was supplied by Rustomjee, and I know nothing about it. The President—There was some security given on 29th May and 21st August 1866?—(A.) Well, all he gave was out of my own property and shares, and I don't know anything of them. I cannot tell when the securities were lodged. (Q.) Have you any shares in the old Bank of Bombay. (A.) No. The President—If you have any other information we will be happy to have it. The witness—My brother, I see, said that the Bank was a loser on these loans to the extent of Rs. 8,00,000. The President—But it's not quite that sum, is it?—(A.) Yes, you see in one respect he is correct. I had a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 from the Asiatic. I paid something to the Asiatic during the time I was doing my own business and before entrusting it to Rustomjee, and then he on taking the management into his hands got Rs. 2,00,000, I was due to the Asiatic, transferred to the Bank of Bombay in the same way as the Elphinstone Finance transaction. The President—We did not hear that, but will take a note and enquire into it. Now, have you any further information you can give us?—(A.) No, nothing more that I can say with safety, for I have no recollection of my affairs after they were taken into Rustomjee's management.

The President—Well, we thank you, Mr. Sorabjee. We thought that as you were such an invalid we could strain a point and that we could trust you and come across the border.

The Commission then adjourned.

THE STATE OF CRIME IN BOMBAY.

THE Government of Bombay has recorded the following resolution (dated 21st inst.) with reference to a letter from the Chief Magistrate of Police, of the 16th May 1868, submitting statements showing the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay for the official year ending the 31st March last:—

"The present report shows that during the year 1867-68, 17,620 persons have been brought before the Police Magistrates in Bombay. This compares favourably with the year 1866-67, when 18,459 persons were brought, showing a decrease of 839, although the report for 1866-67 included only 11 months.

"Government regret, however, to observe that there has been a still further falling off in the proportion of convictions; the proportion in cases committed to the High Court having been from 76 per cent last year to 70 per cent this year under review; while in the Police Courts the proportion has fallen from 65 per cent (which again was less than the year previous) to 53 per cent.

"When a small proportion of the persons brought up before the Criminal Courts are convicted, it must, as a general rule, be inferred that in a large number of cases either the evidence has not been collected with sufficient care and intelligence, or else that persons against whom a reasonable case did not exist have been unnecessarily harassed.

"The Chief Magistrate states that he is not able to account for the falling off in the convictions. But he suggests that it is in part owing to the fault of the police, and in part to complainants failing to appear to prosecute. There is, however, nothing in the Returns now furnished to show how far this suggestion is correct. In order to trace the causes further information is wanted regarding the manner in which the cases are brought before the Courts; for it would be manifestly unfair that the police, for instance, should be blamed for acquittals in cases between masters and crews of ships, or in ordinary cases where the complainant has proceeded by complaint before the Magistrate. In future therefore a statement should be furnished showing the way in which the cases have been brought before the Court, whether by the police, by an officer of the Municipality, or by a private individual; together with the result of the enquiry as to the proportion convicted and discharged. The Chief Magistrate should add any other information tending to throw light on this important point, such as the number of cases discharged on account of the complainant not appearing to prosecute, the number of re-convictions, and the relative success of the prosecution when the attendance of the accused person was obtained by summons, by warrant, or by arrest without warrant. If similar information is obtainable for the last few years it would be useful for comparison.

"The Forms of Returns now furnished have been in use for many years, and do not appear to be well adapted to the present state of the law. They are specially inapplicable in the case of offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, both the arrangement and definition of the offences being different. The Chief Magistrate should be requested to prepare in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, and submit for approval an amended set of forms. In cases in which the Penal Code is applicable the headings in Form IX. appended to Government Resolution No. 304 of 6th February 1865 might be adopted; the offences punishable under special and local laws being classified in the way that appears most suitable for comparison with the results of judicial administration in other parts of India. Copy of Endorsement No. 27,171, dated 7th April 1868 of the Government of India, should be sent to the Chief Magistrate.

"Government regret to observe a large increase in the number (1,001) of European sailors brought up for refusal of duty on board-ship. The Chief Magistrate has recently submitted some valuable suggestions regarding the amendment of the law regarding merchant seamen; and it is expected that there will soon be Imperial legislation to amend the existing law. But pending legislation Government would be glad to consider any suggestion by which the Magistrate thinks that the existing evil may be lessened.

"It is satisfactory that there are no arrears of work in the Police Courts.

"This Report should be printed, together with the Government Resolution, copies being sent to Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India, and copy placed in the Editors' Room.

"The attention of the Senior Magistrate and of the Commissioner of Police should be drawn to the instructions contained in paras. 5 and 6 of the Government Resolution No. 1,954 of 23rd June 1865, should be attend to, and explanation should be given why these instructions have been overlooked."

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRANSPORT SHIP "HUMBER."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On reading the decision of the Court of Enquiry published in your paper of to-day, I beg to state that the time mentioned from the time the order was given "hard a-port" to the time of the collision is erroneous.

The 1st mate in his evidence stated it was 2 minutes from the time he had given the order to the time of the collision, and the 2nd mate's a cable's length.

The 1st mate also states he believed a prior order had been given to the same effect by the captain.

The time from the order given by me to the time of the collision was 5 minutes.

A. BELL.
Late Master Ship "Humber."

Bombay, 22nd July 1868.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS AND THE GOVERNMENT.—The "Standard" thinks there is something ineffably droll in the view which the Catholic bishops take of their share in the negotiation with the Government. According to the confession of these very reverenced gentlemen they entered into the correspondence with the British Government in something of the same spirit in which a Calcutta merchant receives his customer. It is the pleasant custom of the trade in an Oriental bazaar for the dealer to ask as his first price about six times as much as he means to take; and the mention of the opening figure is regarded as only a kind of formal prelude and business-like preliminary to the final purchase. That the customer should turn away from a stall merely because the first price asked was a little excessive would be regarded as almost as monstrous a piece of conduct as if he had actually yielded to the first demand and paid the full sum. Apparently, Archbishop Leahy and his fellow delegate proceeded on this same intelligent and candid policy.

CLIMATIC CHANGES IN INDIA.

(Madras Times.)

NOW-A-DAYS people are wont to declare, that the climate of India is very much changed from what it was twenty, or even ten years ago, and there seems much to support this assertion. It would be very interesting if we could but obtain reliable data, on which to form an opinion, to consider the atmospheric changes of the last ten years in the chief Districts of the Madras Presidency. That their climates have changed to an extraordinary degree, we have no doubt whatever, taking the present year of 1868, and the recollections of residents into consideration. Secundrabad, Bangalore, and Vizagapatam are remarkable instances of the changes we speak of. At the first named station, the "cold weather" in former years was proverbial. "The delicious cold weather of Secundrabad" is still spoken of by individuals who would find is by no means chilly at the present day, and at Bangalore, the fire-places of the old houses prove how much colder was its climate in former years than at present. Old sepoys can inform us also that in Bangalore, some twenty years ago, their fingers were so benumbed with cold on early morning parades, that they found some difficulty in holding their muskets, whereas they now cannot complain of the cold being in any degree unpleasant. Vizagapatam, again, some years ago, was usually regarded by officers as a favourite military station on account of its pleasant, bracing weather, but now, we are assured, it is as hot as Cuddapah, a station, by the way, which in the see-saw of atmospheric phenomena, is apparently becoming cooler as its rivals become hotter. Also, in many stations, there is a great difference observable in the annual rainfall. In some it has greatly increased; in others it has greatly lessened on the average of former years; and the same may be said of the heat, which is equally capricious with the rain and the cold, 1868 will, we trust, long be remarkable as an unusually hot year in some stations, and as unusually a wet one at others—Madras for example. For very many years, we are assured, such heat has not been experienced in Bangalore and Hyderabad as during their past hot seasons. The natives have a saying that "plenty of rain and plenty of cold follow plenty of heat;" and this has been our experience. The unusal rainfall in Orissa and Cuttack this season is as extraordinary as the unusual heat in the Punjaub and Scinde. Parts of Orissa have been literally under water, and the unfortunate-people of that most unfortunate country, have been compelled to move over their fields and plantations in boats and rafts. Again, the frightful storms and typhoons which have of late years succeeded each other with extraordinary rapidity in various parts of India, show apparently the unusual character of our present Indian seasons. We cannot accept these phenomena as natural or indigenous to the climate. Until recently, except at very long intervals, this country was not vexed with storms rivalling in strength and destructiveness the tornadoes of the West Indies, but of late these terrible visitors have been very common in our latitudes. The Government might wisely pay more attention to atmospherical phenomena in this country than it does at present; and such attention would reap its reward, if not in obtaining the power of averting calamities, of at least, alleviating them. The late Admiral Fitzroy with his "weather drums" was ridiculed up to the day of his death by a great portion of the English people, yet it is certain that the gallant Admiral saved many valuable lives by his close attention to those little clouds "no bigger than a man's hands," that prove the harbingers of the storms that drive many a noble ship to wreck. There are many clever and trustworthy Captains of vessels who have little confidence in "Maury" and his sailing direction. They are too old to learn they declare "from a Yankee theorist;" yet Maury and his unremitting attention to bottles, seaweed, and even straws floating on the ocean, has saved many a life and many a bark from the terrible influence of the typhoon, and the hurricane. "Weatherology" is in its birth in India. It as no system. Amateurs, here and there, lend it their aid and countenance, but in a way that makes us think they are half ashamed of their interest in it. This is not as it should be. Amateurs should consider that in this pursuit, as in other important matters, "from trifling causes great events may spring," and, that even the rain guage bottle, may be of influence in discovering some great meteorological fact. The Government can do much, but every individual can aid a little.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY OF THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(Madras Times.)

THE following answer has been received by a gentleman of this city, who memorialized the Secretary of State on his own behalf against the longer continuance of the Bengal Bank Agency in Bombay:—

INDIA OFFICE, S. W., 11TH JUNE 1868.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial of the 27th April last, and to acquaint you in reply that, before its receipt in this country, the attention of the Government of India had been called to the establishment by the Bank of Bengal of an Agency in Bombay; and Sir Stafford Northcote anticipates that the Agency in question will, by this time, have been withdrawn.

A further Despatch on the subject has, however, been now sent to the Government of India.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES MELVILL.

The Secretary of State will find that his anticipations have not been fulfilled. It appears that he has twice sent despatches to the Government of India on the subject; but that so far from the Agency having ceased to exist by the 11th June, it is not only still in full swing, but that the Government of India is still pausing ere it sends a reply to the Memorial which the Madras shareholders forwarded to the Viceroy. From Mr. Lushington's letter to the Chairman of the Meeting, the Hon'ble Mr. Loch, which we commented on a short time since, it would appear that the Government of India has made some further reference to Bombay on the subject: and it is quite evident that Mr. Dickson will die hard. From the Secretary of State's answer to Mr. Smollett in Parliament, it would appear that his second Despatch states, that "if the Agency is no longer necessary," he requests it may be abolished. This leaves a loophole which may be taken advantage of in either of two ways; by point blank asserting its necessity, or by interposing further delay in the shape of references. That the Supreme Government will, if possible ride off, on some by-point in reply to the Madras Memoralists, seems not at all improbable; for Mr. Lushington's letter, forwarding Mr. Dickson's observations to Mr. Loch, treats the grievances of the Memoralist's complaint as if they had complained against the Government, in reference to the Abyssinian funds, and brings in complaint against the Bank, as if it were a merely secondary and subsidiary matter. We are informed that the Chairman has replied to Mr. Lushington, pointing out that they have found no fault with Government; that the Abyssinian fund transaction was merely urged as one instance in which the Agency had, according to the Memorialists' information and belief, acted detrimentally to the interests of the Bombay Bank: but that if that entire paragraph were struck out, the Memorialists' complaint against the Agency would remain untouched; and that the continuance of the Agency is the real issue in the case: the Memorialists asserting that it was sanctioned for a merely temporary, and not for a permanent object; and for special purpose of "collecting outstandings," which has long since been effected, while the Agency does in many respects ordinary banking business. This letter, we hope, may have the effect of drawing the attention of the Supreme Government to the real matter in dispute. Meanwhile we regret that, as far as we can ascertain, the Bombay Memorial which some time back appeared in the papers, and was stated to be lying for signature, has not yet been forwarded. It must necessarily give great additional weight to the complaint of the Madras Memorial; and we are pretty certain that the Secretary of State's hands will require all the strengthening they can get before the Agency will be finally put an end to. That it must eventually be abolished, we entertain no doubt; for, as the Secretary of State has already intimated, it is intolerable that there should be opposition between the Government Banks in one and the same Presidency. Whether relief will come from the authorities in India may be problematical; but if it should not, public feeling in England, the Secretary of State, and Parliament, will sooner or later send out an order so peremptory in its terms, as to admit neither of disobedience nor delay.

COURT COSTUME.—The "Standard" suspects the present style of Court costume will not be endured much longer. It is a claret-coloured coat, flowered waistcoat, black breeches, and white stockings, it is difficult for a man to look like a gentleman at all, or like any thing but a footman in an inferior suit of livery. The practical point to be considered is, if the present fashion be abandoned, what is to be the nature of the change? There need be no difficulty on this score. The uniform of the diplomatic or ordinary civil service might be taken as basis, and, without any invasion of official rights, a costume assigned for the use of private persons. There is no reason why a civilian out of office should not wear a semi-military dress as well as a civilian in office; and where special dresses are designed nobody thinks of adopting any other. As it is, large numbers of gentlemen never go into the presense of the sovereign because they have not the courage to appear in the masquerade prescribed for them, which is condemned on every side as ugly, inconvenient, and full of ignoble associations.

CAPTAIN SLADEN'S EXPEDITION FROM BHAMO TO YUNAN.

WE published Captain Sladen's interesting letter of the 28th April on Saturday last. To-day we print a letter from Captain J. M. Williams, (Engineer to the Expedition) to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, dated 13th May. It is as follows:—

"As it will require some little time after my return to Rangoon to prepare the map and report of my survey to Ponsee, a brief summary of my return journey may in the meanwhile be desired, and I have therefore the honour to submit the following accounts.

"Captain Sladen deemed it inadvisable to apply to the Khakyens to furnish carriage, lest it should give them the opportunity, if they so desired, of making preparations to oppose our return. Mr. Stewart and I were therfore required to reduce our baggage to its smallest limit, and take with us stores sufficient only for four days, the number of ordinary marches from Ponsee to Bhamo. By these reductions Captain Sladen considered that my surveying calassies, aided by three of his, and five unarmed police, would be able to carry our baggage. We were also furnished with an escort of five armed policemen.

"Everything favoured our departure on the morning of the 29th April, the greater proportion of the villagers being absent at an adjacent village on the occasion of a wedding which had taken place the previous day. But unfortunately our carriers, unaccustomed to burdens and steep hills, were quite unfitted for their task. Our first break-down occurred within a quarter mile of the camp, and before we were clear of the village. Two of the police were unable to bring their load up the hill. This caused a delay, as I had to wait while two of the escort went to assist them. The delay afforded time for one of the Panmines (head-man of the village) to dispute our going without the sanction of the Saubwa. Finding I paid no attention to his remonstrance, he declared that he would call his men, get in front of us by another road, and attack us. This was a threat that we had become accustomed to, and I gave him our stereotyped reply to such threat, that we wished to be friends; but that, if they would fight, they were at perfect liberty to do so; we could defend ourselves.

"At last we got away, and after a series of *contretemps* succeeded in accomplishing 1½ out of a proposed march of 13 miles in two hours. Here we came upon a caravan of a dozen mules accompanied by an armed party of Shans and Khakyens going into See-kaw to purchase sals.

"I hoped to be able to engage their mules, but the men would not listen to me: the head-man angrily demanding why we had come away without the Saubwa's permission, endeavoured to insist on my return. On seeing my determination to proceed, he made a great show of counting our muskets and his own, and signified his intention of going on to dispute our passage. He then left, and, anxious that he might not be under the belief that our men had quite collapsed, I ordered our party forward at once. The Shan Saubwa and two or three of his men shortly came back from his party, and, brandishing their dahs, took up their position behind Mr. Stewart and me, and noisily shouted at our men. The moment was critical: the least mistake might lead to hostilities, which I was most anxious to avoid, for out of the five armed police, only three could carry their arms, and the men were all so miserably exhausted that they could neither assist us or save themselves.

"I endeavoured to humour the Saubwa, approving his show of sword practice and encouraging him, when he shouted to some of my men to carry their load better. In half a mile the carriers gave in, depositing their loads and lying down beside them, unable to bestir themselves.

"I continued talking to the Saubwa, who gradually got into a good humour, and to my intense delight, suddenly volunteered his mules if I would pay his price, Rs. 5 each, into See-kaw. As we had paid Rs. 9 each for the same journey coming here, I was quite prepared to do this; however I bargained for Rs. 4, and he came to my terms. I hardly like to contemplate what we should have done but for the providential meeting with the caravan. Here our difficulties immediately appeared to vanish. Our baggage on the mules we trudged along pleasantly enough to the Nambouk River, nine miles distant from Ponsee, and the old boundry line between Burmah and China. Here the caravan halted. I was anxious to push on to Ponline, and take up our quarters at the Saubwa Salai's house, thinking by a bold front to deter him from opposing us. The Shan Saubwa urged, however, that Salai, as we had previously experienced to our cost, was not to be trusted; that if we got into his village and gave him a night to collect his men and devise excuses for detaining us, we should not be able to get away, certainly not with our baggage; on the other hand, he argued that by starting early in the morning, we should reach and pass through his village without giving him time to make preparations. He, at the same time, guaranteed that no Khakyens should pass through our camp to give information as to our movements. I therefore agreed to follow his advice, and the following morning we pushed forward and through Ponline before any one had time to interfere; we were only just through, however, when Salai sent after to call us back. I refused, but the Shan Saubwa went. We then advanced quarter mile and waited the return of the Saubwa, who shortly made his appearance, and we continued our journey to Tsitkaw, and the following day by water to Bhamo. Captain Sladen will, I presume, have reported the obstructiveness which our expedition has throughout experienced at the hands of the Bhamo officials and Chinese. Within an hour of my arrival there, the Woon sent a Tsaye to enquire the causes of my return, and whether it was because we were dissatisfied with anything he or the other officials had done. My reply was, that we had returned because we had not funds sufficient for all to advance, and we had business in Rangoon. I had shortly after to give the same answers to one of the Tsitkaws and Ngakhans, who came with anxious enquiries. But the opposition of the officials was not at an end; yet two days later I received a petition from the Khakyen interpreter who had accompanied me from Ponsee to Tsitkaw, and whom I had left there with definite instructions to return at once. The purport of the petition was to the effect that the Tsay Gyee at the Bandwin (silver mines), close to Ponsee, had sent in word to the Woon that the interpreter had neglected his duty at the mines to attend on us, and but for his representation, we should all have given up the idea of going on to Momein and returned to Bhamo long ago. On this the Woon had ordered his arrest. I at once sent the petition to the Woon, and asked him to order the man's release, as Captain Sladen was without any interpreter, and one of the great difficulties we have had to enounter has been the want of interpreters in Shans or Khakyens. The reply was that the order would be at once sent for his release; but the next morning a message was sent me by the Woon that the interpreter must be brought in for examination. I immediately urged that another interpreter should be at once sent out, but I could get nothing done: the Woon declined to take any steps until this man had been brought in and examined. I wrote to Captain Sladen full particulars, as our boats were engaged to take us to Mandalay the following morning. On arrival at Mandalay I found a boat on the point of starting with money and letters for Bhamo. I told the chief boatman that we had come from Bhamo, and requested him not to leave until I could see the Kulahwoon, Mr. Manook. I had great difficulty in persuading him to wait, and only succeeded after several times assuring him that I would bear all the responsibility of his detention.

"It was fortunate that I succeeded, for had the Rs. 10,000 been then sent off, I do not think they would have gone beyond Bhamo, or if they had, I am very certain nothing further would ever have been heard of the money.

"They were sent off 12 hours after my arrival with instructions to the Bhamo Woon to take out Rs. 3,000, and, dividing it into six lots of Rs. 500 each, give these to men to sling round their waists.

"In this manner the money ought to reach Captain Sladen, and Rs. 3,000 will, I believe, now that the strength of the party is reduced, be ample for the purpose required. If Captain Sladen thinks otherwise, he can readily send for as much more as he may require to be conveyed in the same manner. The money being sent in a mail boat should reach Bhamo in a fortnight. Although Mr. Stewart and I left the greater portion of our kit and stores behind us at Ponsee, as the survey calassies had to carry what we brought with us, I was obliged to insist on their leaving all their warm clothing and most of their things behind, promising that they should receive compensation for them.

"Mr. Simon, the Surveyor, was also obliged to leave some of his baggage."

In forwarding the above and Capt. Sladen's to the Government of India, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah on the 2nd June wrote as follows:—

"I have the honour to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, copies, furnishing the latest accounts of the expedition under Captain Sladen, now engaged in traversing the route from Bhamo to Yunan.

Captain Sladen's letter describes the events which have marked the progress of the party since they left Bhamo, and is most interesting and hopeful. It would appear that the Khakyen Chiefs engaged to convoy the expedition to 'Manwyne' (written 'Manwae' on the map), would take them only the length of 'Ponsee,' forty miles from Bhamo, which will be seen on the map just westward of Manwae, eight miles. The grounds of the non-fulfilment of their engagement were due to the action of the minor Shan Chiefs of Manwyne, Sanda, and Manleo (probably the Maingla of the map), south-east of Sanda. They were under the influence of a Chinese marauder who had possession of Mopoo, which will be found on the route from Sanda to Momein.

"Captain Sladen had, however, with much judgment opened up communication with officers of the Panthay Government at Momein, and from them received every encouragement and support to persevere in his endeavours to reach them, urging him not to fall back, and that they would clear the way.

"This they did by attacking the Chinese marauder at Mopoo and dispersing his band. They had promised to come on to Sanda and furnish Captain Sladen with an escort, and by a private letter of the 30th April he informs me he had heard of their arrival at Sanda, which is only five marches from Manwyne, and he expected they would come on to where he was, with mules and escort, in a few days.

"Captain Sladen describes the altered tone of the Khakyens and Shan Chiefs as soon as they became aware of his friendly relations with the Panthay Government, and also remarks on the satisfaction of the latter at the destruction of the Chinese marauders's party.

"It would seem from the whole circumstances connected with the advance of the party so far that the Panthay Government are eager to assist in the resuscitation of the trade by the old route, and that they are strong enough to occupy the road to the bottom of the Khakyen hills on the eastern side. With this apparently willing cooperation of the Panthays, there seems good hope that the object of the expedition may eventually be fulfilled.

"If Captain Sladen be successful in affecting a junction with the Panthay officers, there is every prospect of his being accorded a good reception, and of his being invited to enter their territories with their full consent. I have every confidence that Captain Sladen will use these advantages with discretion.

"The delay which has occurred is not to be regretted. It has enabled Captain Sladen to obtain, no doubt, considerable information regarding the Khakyens, who, holding the hills, must always form an important element in any scheme for re-opening the route, and it has given them an opportunity of learning more fully the intentions of the expedition. But more important still, the delay has insured (in all probability) Captain Sladen's advance with all the prestige of the direct support and encouragement of the Panthay Government, whose predominance has been manifested by their rapid occupation of the route up to the base of the Khakyen hills.

"I am glad to record my opinion of the judgment and tact shown by Captain Sladen. He wisely chose to wait patiently for a favourable turn of affairs, despite the disadvantages, in some respects, of the delay thereby necessitated. This and his success in engaging the interest of the Panthay officials promise well for the future progress of the party.

"Regarding Captain Williams, the engineer officer of the expedition, having left the party, the circumstances are fully described in his letters appended hereto; and it will be seen from Captain Sladen's letter of 28th April that he considered it would have been almost impossible to have continued the expedition, unless by a reduction in the strength of the party. He suggested to the members, therefore, that in the interest of the public service some of them should return, and with his approval Captain Williams and Mr. Stewart left the party. Referring to Captain Sladen's remark that he was not in a position to pass an order regarding Captain Williams' stay or departure, I may remark that Captain Williams was distinctly placed under the orders of Captain Sladen, and my instructions to that effect were conveyed to the latter officer on the organization of the party.

"It is to be regretted that the engineer found it necessary to leave, as a professional opinion on the route which may hereafter be taken by the expedition is of the highest importance. In addition to this, one of the principal duties of the engineer was to make a full enquiry regarding the through routes between China and India, which are believed to exist in the neighbourhood of, and to the northward of, Bhamo. Entering the Panthay territories with the apparent goodwill of the Government, these enquiries might have been most successfully pushed. I thought it necessary, therefore, to detail an engineer officer to join the expedition, and I have selected, at the recommendation of the Chief Engineer, Mr. Gordon, C.E., Executive Engineer of the Upper Pegu and Arakan Roads, an officer of well-known active habits and great personal energy. Mr. Gordon was at Prome, and has been directed by telegraph to proceed as rapidly as possible to Bhamo, and follow the track of the expedition. I have addressed the Burmese Government, and requested His Majesty to give every facility for Mr. Gordon's advance; and as he will be unhampered with baggage, I do not think he will find any difficulty in crossing the hills.

"It will be seen that Captain Sladen states the reduction of the party was necessary on account of the want of the requisite funds. When the party originally left British territory, Captain Sladen was furnished with the sum of Rs. 5,000 which he specified as being the amount he required, besides presents he had in the shape of goods to about the same amount. I have already informed Government that, on hearing his funds were running short, I sent up the sum of Rs. 10,000, and I am informed by Captain Williams that the money was forwarded when he was at Mandalay, under the protection of the Burmese Government.

"I have learned from the Kulahwoon that His Majesty has expressed himself as being much dissatisfied with the conduct of his officials at Bhamo, who have thrown obstructions in the progress of the party, and has directed their removal."

THE SNIDER RIFLE.—Another season's practice with the Snider rifle has unfortunately shown (writes the "Owl,") that it is not the perfect arm that it was hoped. It is found that most of the rifles which have gone through much practice have become damaged, or rather enlarged, at the seat of the base of the carriage. The cartridge, therfore, fits loosely into the rifle, which is no longer firmly closed by the breech piece, the consequence being an escape of gas on the explosion of the cartridge, which has, in several instances, blown open the breech piece, and in some cases destroyed it. This unsatisfactory result is owing to two defects of construction—firstly, that the breech piece lies in its place merely by its own weight, and is not fastened down, as in other breech loaders; and, secondly, that the base of the cartridge has been altered (to make a cheaper article), and is now not sufficiently strong to resist the explosion of the powder. The Committee on small Arms, under the presidency of Earl Spencer, whose labours will extend to the autumn, may be relied upon to decide which is the best arm to be put in the hands of the soldier.

THE ABYSSINIAN BATTA.—Sir S. Northcote, in the House of Commons, on June 18th, stated that six months' batta would be allowed to the troops who had served in Abyssinia, "in consideration of the great hardships of the campaign." All must agree that the troops have well earned this recompense. At the same time it is much to be regretted that a campaign which extended over a period of more than two years, and in which the troops experienced quite as much hardship as in the Abyssinian campaign, and, in addition fought many severe actions, and lost many gallant officers and men, for over two years were living under canvas, exposed to every vicissitude of climate—frost in the winter, heavy rains in autumn and spring, and excessive heat in summer—had to make long marches through a country almost as unknown as Abyssinia, and surrounded by well-armed gallant savages, who disputed every inch of ground and cut off all stragglers, attacked constantly the convoys, and erected works of defence as scientifically constructed and as strong as European forts, remains unrewarded. The senior officers were lavishly rewarded by having the decoration of the Bath bestowed on them, by promotions and brevets, but the junior officers and men remain to this day without anything to show for their gallant services. We are glad to see that Lord Enfield has a notice on the paper of the House of Commons, "to call the attention of the House to the services of the forces employed in the late war in New Zealand, and to ask the Secretary of State for War whether it is intended to issue any decoration for such service." We heartily wish success to his Lordship, and trust that every member interested in seeing fair play will attend and support him.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THE Abyssinian expedition is the "neatest thing" on record. When Sir R. Napier could utter his veni and vidi, the vinci came at once. The celerity of his return is his crowning glory. Before he started the prophets of evil were busy indeed. It would be great revenge, if they were worth it, to collate their prophecies with the facts; but, in truth, their yells quite terrified the most impetuous of men and filled them with apprehensions, and that desponding impression was scarcely removed by the fall of Magdala. "Wait till the rain comes on. Don't say a word till we get through the defiles." Like Goldsmith's croaker, who would not be comforted by a great naval victory because two of the enemy's frigates had escaped, and might play the deuce with a convoy, our croakers of to-day gibbered about Shohos, and Gallas, and Sooroo Passes. Poor Mr. Dutton's fate must have been a comfort to them. At last Sir Robert emerges with his force, sends his men to ship, despatches his spoils, writes an admirable, modest and precise detail of his expedition, and comes home for a while to receive the expression of thanks of the Queen and country, a sword of honour from the City, and a popular triumph, whilst his officers and men rejoice in six months' batta. They are much to be envied—the men of the Abyssinian field force. They have done much and suffered little. They have cost much, and will be well paid. They have passed through one of the most remarkable expeditions since the days of Xenophon or Cortes; seen strange lands, and conquered a potentate as wily and as unfortunate as Jugurtha; and, having avenged an insult to our flag with complete success, have illustrated their triumph by a rare exhibition of clemency, whilst they have increased the reputation of our name in all the corners of the earth.—*Ibid.*

THEODORE AND HIS CAPTIVES.

(Times.)

THE following letters were received by Mr. Rassam from the Emperor Theodore, and have not, we believe, hitherto been published:—

"FROM THE EMPEROR THEODOROS TO MR. RASSAM.

"In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, &c.

"I thank God I am well. How do you pass the time? Salutations and greetings to all. I have received your communication, and I thank you for it.

"It is not convenient for me at present to receive anything from you, but, by the power of God, whatever you require I will give you.

"I thank you for the presents of calico and shirts, but let your servants wear them for me.

"Oh, my beloved, send to me for whatever you need, and I will supply it.

"Do not fear.

"What I require from my friend the Queen, and from you, my brother, is your friendship.

"Not that I can say that I am rich, and do not require worldly goods; but, by the power of God I am more anxious to have you to open my eyes, being a blind ass."

Received the 15th of April 1867.

"FROM THE EMPEROR THEODOROS TO MR. RASSAM.

"In the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, &c.

"Salutations and Greetings to all.

"Oh, my friend! I have no quarrel with you, nor have I any rancour towards you. Formerly, when I sent you to Magdala, I told my people to watch you; but they sent me an answer that, out of precaution, they put you in chains. But when I, your friend, am brought by God near you, your chains shall be opened. But until I see the object of your master's Government we will watch you, but without chains. Mr. Flad had brought you stores and money from your country which he gave to me.

"My country was then in rebellion, and I had no bearers to convey them to you. They have, therefore, been wasted.

"You will receive from Mr. Flad, Alocka, Ingada, and Thalacka Lech the sum of 2,000 dollars in lieu of the things you have lost; also 100 sheep and 50 cows, which I hope you will accept.

"If by the power of God I reach you safely, and shall see you face to face, I will consult with you.

"Be of good cheer."

Received the 18th of March, 1868.

THE SNIDER RIFLE.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

PARAGRAPHS have lately appeared from time to time tending to throw doubts upon the efficiency of the Snider rifle and ammunition. It is worth while, therefore, to inquire whether there are sound grounds for the uneasiness which these rumours are calculated to promote, and to explain the actual position of the question at this moment. In the remarks which we have occasionally made upon breechloading rifles we have always insisted upon the necessity of regarding the connexion between a gun and its cartridge as so intimate that for all practical purposes gun and cartridge are one. We are speaking, of course, of those breechloading systems, in which like the Snider, the gas check is thrown upon the cartridge. In such a system the cartridge serves at the moment of firing as an expansible lining to the breech of the gun. Upon the prompt and sufficient expansion of this lining in the first place, and upon the prompt and sufficient support which it receives on expansion from the breech and chamber of the gun, depend the completeness with which the closure against a possible escape of gas is effected. Failure in this respect may, therefore, arise from one of two causes. Either the lining may in itself be too weak, too inelastic, too liable to rend or break, or the support afforded by the gun may be insufficient, incomplete, or unequal. In other words, the cartridge may not be adapted to the chamber of the gun, or the chamber of the gun may be ill adapted to the cartridge. But it is quite evident that the success does not depend upon the gun by itself, or upon the cartridge by itself. There is, to return to our first point, so close and intimate a relation between the two that they are practically inseparable. Therefore, in speaking of the Snider, we have invariably spoken of the "system,"—an expression which we intended to include the two elements of gun and cartridge. On the first introduction of the system it was defective in one of its elements—the strength of the cartridge. The Potet cartridge base is inherently a weak and uncertain construction, and before the manufacture had proceeded very far it became evident that a change in the cartridge was necessary, and that this change must take the form of an addition of strength to the base of the cartridge. Accordingly, cartridge No. 1 was abandoned, and cartridge No. 2 was introduced. This consisted of a base was retained in the various modifications of patterns 3 and 4 cartridges,—modifications which all embodied some slight improvement in the bullet, or in some detail of the ammunition. But the base remained the same, and the base is the most important part of the cartridge. With a view to economizing the production of the cartridges, and for no other reason whatever, a further change was made last summer in their construction. The quantity of brass in the case and the thickness of brass in the base were reduced, the result being a cartridge somewhat less strong than Nos. 2, 3, and 4. The cartridge was designated No. 5, and it is known generally to the service by the brown paper covering, which was substituted for the white paper hitherto used. In the course of this year's practice it has appeared that the pattern No. 5 cartridge is not strong enough to cover all the perhaps inevitable variations in fit of the breech action of the arms in possession of the troops or possible imperfection in the cartridges themselves. That is to say, although sufficiently strong and perfectly trustworthy when the breech action closes with the exactness which, when the cartridge was introduced, it was assumed could be observed, there may and, as the event has proved, does arise a hazardous combination when the cartridge has to endure the increased and abnormal strain entailed by a loose-fitting breech action, or when the base of the cartridge itself is in any way defective. The balance, in short, is too nice, the margin of safety too small, to cover the slight variations which no precautions probably can wholly exclude in manufacture on a large scale. The effect of any failure of this sort, whether in gun or cartridge, is an escape of gas, possibly causing the blowing open with more or less of violence, and with more or less of danger to the firer, of the breech-block. A small percentage of casualties of this sort have occurred at Aldershott and Portsmouth, and the practice with this particular pattern of cartridge has in consequence, been suspended. The remedy is obviously simple enough. It consists in returning to the original strength of cartridge with which no failure of this sort occurred; and this remedy has been adopted in the No. 6 cartridge, of stouter construction, which is now being issued to the troops,—a cartridge strong enough to cover any reasonable or, indeed, undue misfits in the breech of the gun. It is well to observe, with reference to the temporarily suspended No. 5 cartridge that this ammunition, and no other, was used in Abyssinia, without, as we learn on excellent authority, a single casualty. The experience of the army generally at home has also been favourable to this particular cartridge and the percentage of failures on the total number of rounds fired has been so small that in a less critical age they would probably have been disregarded altogether. There is still something to be said with regard to the arms themselves. Our experience of the Snider rifle has brought to light what we must regard as a defect in the breech action—the defect, namely, that in the event of such a failure as we have described the breech-block is liable to be blown open. It is now under consideration, we believe, to endeavour to obviate this by applying an arrangement —and several plans have been suggested for the purpose—by which the breech-block, even if the cartridge, from whatever cause, does give way, will still be locked securely down. This alteration if it can be easily and inexpensively applied is to be regarded not merely as a measure of extra precaution, but as a measure of economy, for it will permit of a weaker and therefore less expensive cartridge being employed—such a cartridge, for example as No. 5, which may fail once in many hundreds of thousands of rounds, but which will then fail harmlessly—instead of No. 6, which can hardly fail under any circumstances. This is, we believe, the whole truth of the recent distorted and exaggerated "failures," and we may add that the statement which recently appeared in the "Owl," to

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

(Pall Mall Gazette, June 24)

THE debate last night in the House of Commons upon Lord Elcho's motion for a commission to inquire into the question of military organization brought on a debate which we hope will form a step in the process of making the public understand what the true state of the case in reference to our military defences really is. The two great questions, what do we want, and what have we got, in the way of military defence, were incidentally put in a very clear light by a great many remarks made in the course of the debate by different members, though no one had anything very systematic to say upon the subject. . . . . .

Shortly, the state of things is this. To say nothing of miscellaneous outlying organizations like the enrolled pensioners and the army of reserve, which are mere makeweights and excrescences, we have three great military bodies constructed on different principles, intended for different purposes, owing their existence to different and successive states of feeling, and under no common organization at all. There is first the regular army, with its purchase system for the officers and voluntary enlistment for the men. Its whole tone, character, and position have come down to us from times when the habitual state of feeling in the country was one of jealousy against the use which the Government might make of such a force either for domestic oppression or for foreign war. There was a time when nothing could have been less acceptable to the public at large than a genuine and vigorous effort to make the army thoroughly efficient. Why, it would have been asked, take such pains to cut a rod for our own backs, or to furnish our rulers with efficient machinery for carrying on wars in which the nation at large has no real interest? The English regular army has never been what the French and Prussian armies are—truly and emphatically national, the nation in arms. With all the national pride which has been felt in its exploits, the army has always been regarded as serving the sovereign rather than the nation. . . . . .

Look next at the second branch of our establishments, the militia. This is emphatically called the constitutional force, and it is as tame as uninteresting, and as inefficient as a mere constitutional force might be expected to be. There is no possibility of any sort of romance or *esprit de corps* about the militia. The regular army has its defects, but it has also its merits. When all that can be said against it has been said, it must still be owned that no army in the world has had brighter moments or more stirring recollections. Regiments which can show upon their colours the names of some of the greatest victories ever won, and some of the most desperate fights ever fought, and which have carried those colours over half the world, have something to be proud of; but no militia regiment has any recollections or individuality at all. Probably the hardest service they ever saw was in the miserable Irish rebellion in 1798. It is perfectly true that in many of the victories in the Peninsula and in the battle of Waterloo large numbers of militia were engaged, but that was in their individual, not in their corporate, capacity. The credit was won by the line regiments into which they had volunteered, not by the militia regiments which supplied the volunteers. A stupider and more heartless service it is difficult to imagine. As for officers, there are not enough, and such as they are, with a few exceptions, know and care hardly anything about their business. The men are attracted merely by the bounty, serve but a very few days in the year, and have and can have no *esprit de corps* or interest in the service whatever.

The third branch of our military establishments are the volunteers, a force which may be taken as representing the spontaneous military spirit and aptitude of the comfortable classes of Englishmen. Viewed in this aspect, they leave very little to desire. A volunteer review shows that there are in this country any number of gentlemen, tradesmen, farmers, and artisans, sturdy, intelligent, full of strength, spirit, and courage—men likely to be as bold in case of need as the apprentices who raised the siege of Gloucester, or as those who defended the walls of Londonderry—who are ready and willing to fight in case of need, and enjoy military exercises just as they enjoy cricket or boating. This is the good side of the system, but it is hardly necessary to point out the bad one. It is not in human nature to make a business of a pleasure, though English nature has a greater tendency to do so than that of most other countries. You cannot expect volunteer officers to learn their duty properly. You cannot, as Saturday last must have proved conclusively to the most remote observer, impose real discipline on men who are not paid. You cannot turn a force on a large scale into such a review as Frederick the Great used to hold and as his successors do hold in Prussia in the present day. You cannot get military men to treat such a force seriously enough to make beforehand all those preparations without rendering the force movable without which, never required for service, it would be worthless. . . . . .

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THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.*

(Athenæum, June 27.)

THIS series, we are informed, will extend to "eight volumes super-royal 4to," and will cost 18*l*. In these two specimen-volumes we have sufficient proof that the entire work will be a most valuable illustration of Indian ethnology, but the price forbids us to hope that it will ever be widely circulated. Libraries and some few rich individuals may purchase it; but if the Secretary of State wishes it to be generally disseminated, and to do real good, he cannot do better than distribute a hundred copies or so among the best known writers on India, in order that their pens may make it known in England, on the Continent, and in America. There is the more reason for this as the descriptive letter-press is necessarily very meagre, and the subject demands a world of additional comment. As it is, whole tribes are disposed of in half a page; and in general the sketches "do not profess to be more than mere rough notes, suggestive rather than exhaustive, and they make no claim to scientific research or philosophic investigation." The writers of the sketches are, however, not to be in any degree blamed for the superficial nature of the notices. There are very few Europeans, except the authors of the sketches, who have so much as heard the names of many of the rude people described, and probably hardly any who could add a mite to the contributions to the history of those tribes here given. It is much that the public have now before them portraits of individuals of seventy-nine of the least known races of India, with some account of them, which account it will be an interesting duty for Indian *employes* to fill up.

The first volume contains specimen-pictures of thirty-five tribes, and the second volume of forty-four. The first tribe mentioned is one of the most remarkable and most interesting in the whole book—the Santhals, or, as we should prefer to write the name, Santals. Many particulars regarding this tribe will be found in Mr. Hunter's lately-published work. "The Annals of Rural Bengal," and the sketch here given might be advantageously corrected and enlarged from that work. Ignorance of the Santals cost us dear in 1855, when the tribe rose in rebellion, and the local officers greatly increased the danger and disturbance by undervaluing the forces of the rebels. The character here given of them, as "timid and cowardly," is open to question. Their *physique* one would imagine to be above that of the average Bengali, since their women can move about with ornaments weighing no less than thirty-four pounds. The portrait of the Santal aboriginal of Bhagalpur Hills, in the volume before us, is the reverse of prepossessing, and the barbarism of the tribe must be of the lowest order, since "their religious observances are few, and are generally performed and attended to by the votaries whilst in a state of intoxication," and "for six days all the candidates for matrimony live in promiscuous concubinage." Notwithstanding these peculiarities, the Santals are "quiet, inoffensive, cheerful, intelligent, and obliging." If this be so, where can there be a better field for the missionary than in the Santal country?

The Doms, Hindu outcasts, who are portrayed under No. 12, are also well worthy the attention of the missionary and of the Government. Their condition is truly deplorable, and it is a scandal that there should be under civilized rule people so wretched and brutalized. Their habits are profligate, and they spend all the little money they get in drinking; yet their natural vitality is so great that "they attain the age of eighty or ninety; and it is not till sixty or sixty-five that their hair begins to get white." Elliot fixes the residence of this tribe to the north of the Gogra; here they are assigned to Bihar.

We do not propose to go seriatim through the long list of tribes, and comment upon each. The general remark that occurs to one after examining these volumes is, that the task of England in civilizing India is scarcely began, and that it is high time for our Government to exert itself. Another observation may perhaps be added, and that is, that, wretched and degraded as the aboriginal tribes are, they are far from being so utterly vile as some of the most religious sects of the Hindus. Thus the acme of human degradation is reached in the Aghoris, or Aghor Pants, who, as the latter name implies, may be regarded as teachers amongst the Hindus, and who, in point of fact, are not seldom Brahmans. Those who think well of Hinduism may study the following account:—

"Aghorpunts, or Aghorees, are a class of people who frequent the Ghats at Benares, though they are occasionally to be found in other parts of India, and have been met with even in Assam. They are Ogres (indeed, the similitude of the word to Aghoree is noticeable,) and affect a practical philosophy, which disbelieves in the existence of any difference between things, and asserts that all distinction depend on the imagination. A cuff or a kick is as immaterial to them as a blessing. They go about *ex puris naturalibus*, with a fresh human skull in their hands (of which they had previously eaten the putrid flesh, and afterwards scraped out the brain and eyes with their fingers), into which is poured whatsoever whether it be ardent spirits or simple or foul water. For food they take the first thing which offers, whether it be a putrid corpse, cooked food, or odure. With matted hair, bloodred eyes, and body covered with filth and vermin, the Aghoree is an object of terror and disgust. Reckless as a wild beast, ready to destroy and then devour his prey, rather than a human being. Hindoos, however, look on these wretches with veneration, and none dare to drive them from their door. They are among the worst of the many turbulent and troublesome inhabitants of Benares, and apparently good grounds, been laid to their charge. One of the ancient Hindoo dramatists, Bhava Bhuti, who flourished in the eighth century, in his drama of Malati and Madhava, has made powerful use of the Aghorees in the Temple of Chamunda, where the heroine of the play is decoyed in order to be sacrificed to the dread goddess Chamunda or Kali. The disciple of Aghora Ghanta, the high priest, who is to perform the horrible rite, by name Kapala Kundal, is interrupted in his invocation to Chamunda by the hero Mahdava, who thus describes the scene:—

Now wake terrors of the place, beast
Of unwieldy and malignant shape. The flames
From the dead grass scarce lend their sullen light,
Clogged with their fleshly prey to dissipate
The fearful gloom that hems them round.
Will be it so. I seek, and must address them.
* * * * *
How the noise . . . . .
High, shrill, and indistinct, of chattering sprites,
Communicative fills the charnel ground:
Strange forms like foxes flit along the sky.
From the red hair of their lank bodies darts
The meteor blaze or from their mouths that stretch,
From ear to ear thickset with numerous fangs,
Or eyes, or beards, or brows, the radiance streams.
And now I see the goblin host: each stalks
On legs like palm-trees: a gaunt skeleton,
Whose fleshless bones are bound by starting sinews,
And scantly cased in black and shrivelled skin,
Like tall and withered trees by lightning scathed,
They move, and as amidst their sapless trunks
The mighty serpent coils—so in each mouth
Wide yawning, lolls the vast blood-dripping tongue.
They mark my coming, and the half-chewed morsel
Falls to the howling wolf—and now they fly.
Act V., scene 1, H. H. Wilson's Translation.

The belief in the horrible practices of the Aghoree priesthood is thus proved to have existed at a very remote period, and doubtless refers to those more ancient and revolting rites which belonged to the aboriginal superstitions of India antecedent to the Aryan-Hindoo invasion and conquest of the country. It might be supposed that any such indecent, flagrant, and disgusting customs as are now practised by the Aghorees might be summarily suppressed under the provisions of the new Penal Code of India."

In the notice of Mohammedans we must venture to question what is said about Saiyids, under No. 93, being "generally of the Sunni persuasion." On the contrary, we believe they are Shiahs. We must [illegible] . . . . . would have been much better to have adopted the really correct form of the proper names. Had that been done, we should not have had the most glaring discrepancies in the same page as Oude and Awadh, Muhummad and Mahomed. It is surely a pity to perpetuate blunders.

We cannot conclude without observing that we owe this valuable work, in the first instance, to Lord Canning, who originated the collection of these portraits.

THE ILLNESS OF NAPOLEON AND BISMARCK.

(Die Neue Freie Presse, a Vienna paper.)

The two men who are attempting to give a new form to Europe, and whose main object in life is the rectification of the map of our quarter of the globe, the two prophets of Cæsarism, one of whom borrowed and imitated the ideas of the other so well that in a few years he no longer was a diplomatic pupil but a political rival—these two men are ill. . . . . The French ruler, strong as his exterior may appear, has been suffering for a long time, and lately, as all French reports agree, is greatly annoyed by attacks of sciatica; the North German Federal Chancellor has, in spite of his strong Pomeranian constitution, become nervous, and has thought three months' leave necessary for the restoration of his health. Napoleon III., however he may want it, cannot grant himself leave, for he himself is the Empire; it rests on his shoulders as the globe on those of Atlas, to whom the Olympian Jupiter could not grant any substitute even temporarily.

Napoleon III. and Count Bismarck have reached an age when prolonged suffering naturally gives rise to the idea of death. We doubt, however, whether either of the two believes in his approaching end, for in the fulness of power man does not wish to see the dark hand which according to the Persian poet, offers the sweet cup after all trials. But the observer of political events is forced, when he reads of the physical sufferings of the two men, to ask himself the question: "What would happen if either or both of them died?"

Where have the destinies of Europe been decided during the last seventeen years? In Paris; and lately in Paris and Berlin. After England had nearly entirely withdrawn, and only appeared in the East in the train of France; after Austria, with the exception of a short revival of her foreign policy under Schwarzenberg, played an exclusively passive part, and Russia had been lamed by the Crimean war, France stood out as the foremost Power in Europe. From the year 1856 to 1863 Napoleon III. exercised an influence on all European States which resembled that of Louis XIV. Princes saw in the *parvenu*, who had legitimatized himself in their eyes by the suppression of the Republic, a wonder of State wisdom and political prudence. He appeared great to others, because in the society into which he had forced himself, all were so small. He declared to Europe that it must admire his selfish, faithless policy, trampling all right under foot,—and even that right which he had but lately acknowledged,—and Europe did admire it, for it was lucky,—what he began succeeded.

Since 1863 the brilliant star has dimmed. The failures and reverses the Napoleonic policy suffered have robbed it of universal command. Unfortunately, what is lost in splendour and power was not gained by the cause of liberty; but the dying stem in Paris had an offshoot in Berlin. German Cæsarism sprang from the French; finding a good soil for itself in the stiff military Prussia, Prussia took to herself, by acts of violence, share of the influence which had formerly fallen alone to France: for two years Napoleon has had the most unpleasant opponent and most fortunate rival in Bismarck. Henceforth history will be made no longer in Paris only, but in Berlin also.

But how will it be made? The two men in whose hands lies the development of North Germany and France are using all their efforts to stifle the idea of liberty. That France from whose capital Borne once could write, "In France the people is the State," has changed into a large barracks! Regulations have taken the place of the Constitution; the "great nation" begins to be ashamed that it is to be used as a sort of scaffolding for the selfish dynastic wishes of a single man. Things in the German Fatherland are not much better. German individuality, the freedom of every individual to choose his own career, is denied in all North Germany in favour of a great Power, created by heavy sacrifices, and maintained by still heavier ones.

The injury which the Napoleonic policy and its imitation in Berlin cause, is twofold. At home this modern State-craft oppresses right and freedom. It must, therefore, give the people compensation in increased power abroad,—although this requires great sacrifices of money,—regardless whether the welfare of the citizens may be ruined thereby. By this it makes neighbouring States jealous, wounds their vanity, and compels them to make a like display of military power, and to strain all their forces. Thus Cæsarism damages both the interests of liberty and international interests, it lays its left hand heavily on the neck of its own people, and constantly threatens neighbouring States with its right hand doubled up.

This is the system represented by Napoleon III. and Bismarck. By their united efforts they have brought things to such a state that the two leading civilized States of the Continent instead of vying with each other in arts and sciences and social progress, face each other in a hostile manner armed to the teeth, and every day they become more and more convinced that a struggle for life and death is inevitable.

But Cæsarism—and that is one consolation—has only two supports, and they are decaying. If they fall one day, the building will break up which they uphold, and out of its ruins a new fresh world will arise. If Napoleon III. dies, the danger for Germany personified in him will die also. The chief reason for the armaments of Prussia would be removed: no Prussian member of Parliament would then vote for a military budget which exhausts the country, and threatens to undermine the hitherto well ordered finances of Prussia. If death call Bismarck from his post of Federal Chancellor, the aggressive policy of Prussia will lack the man who alone understands how to manage it; and the Prussian people, if he be withdrawn, will think more about fighting for right in their own country than obtaining rule in neighbouring countries. Should chance, however, so decide that the career of the two men should be terminated simultaneously—that one should die quickly after the other—then the rotten period of Cæsarism will end at once, and the door of peace will be opened to anxiously waiting peoples.

Napoleon III. and Bismarck have a common mission, scarcely clear to themselves, but involuntarily forced upon them by the history of the world. They both undermine legitimacy. As long as they live, people may think that they are working for themselves. When they die, people will acknowledge that they were only instruments in a higher hand, and that they cleared the way for their enemies. Their smiling heir will be Democracy.

SIR H. RAWLINSON'S MOTION AS TO CONSUL OF ASIAN AFFAIRS.—In the "history of events that have not happened" must be recorded the fact that the whole Central Asian question was to have been brought forward last Friday by Sir Henry Rawlinson. He had a vast mass of highly interesting information to lay before the House; but the House was counted out as soon as it was made. This was not an accident, as might have been supposed, for there were many counter-attractions of a social character, but a foregone conclusion of a practical kind. Not that members were scared away by Rawlinson's motion, but by other business on the papers. We do not know that any good would have resulted from the discussion; but Sir Henry Rawlinson had accumulated a great deal of information from Russian sources, and his speech would assuredly have been a very instructive one. We do not observe that the motion has [illegible] peared on the papers of the House.—*Overland . . . June 26.*

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	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
29	36	7	4	15	3	8	29	31	0	8	17	0	4
39	35	10	8	17	13	4	39	39	14	0	19	15	0
49	44	12	0	22	6	0	49	47	15	4	23	15	8
59	69	8	0	39	12	0	59	61	14	0	33	15	0
69	84	8	0	42	4	0	69	81	10	8	43	5	4

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Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 7th July 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland. Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Places of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight above	.....	1s. 11 7/8d. per Rupee
" 4 do.	.....	1s. 11 31/32d. "
" 3 do.	.....	1s. 11 1/16d. "
" 2 do.	.....	1s. 11d. "
" 1 do.	.....	1s. 10 15/16d. "
On demand	.....	1s. 10 7/8d. "
On Scotland and Ireland	do.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		1s. 10 13/16d. "

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	.. .. ..	6 per cent.
6 do.	.. .. ..	5 "
3 do.	.. .. ..	4 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 21st July 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA' AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£900,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at		1s. 11 1/16d. per Rupee.
4 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11 1/16d. "
3 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 11d. "
2 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 10 15/16d. "
1 do.	.. ..	at 1s. 10½d. "
On Demand (Head Office)	.....	at 1s. 10 3/4d. "

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	4 "
Do.	12 do.	5 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondees on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondees forwarded for realization to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P.M.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/4 per Rupee

4	do.	1/11 1/8 "
3	do.	1/11 1/16 "
2	do.	1/11 "
1	do.	1/10 15/16 "
On demand		1/10 7/8 "
On Scotland		1/10¾ "

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £10 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do. 4
Do.	12	do. 5
Do.	24	do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other ecurities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 20th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND .....£ 32,200.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 29, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President. Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FREER, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER.—R. O. SAWERS, Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.

RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Insructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" 6 " " 5 "
" 12 " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager,
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bom bay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.

LYON & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Apply to J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, B